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JOURNAL

OF AN

ENGLISH TRAVELLER

OR

MEMOIRS AND ANECDOTES

OF AN

ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGE;

AND OF

HER COURT,

CORRESPONDENCE

WITH THE

EARL OF LIVERPOOL, MR. WHITBREAD, &c.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE name of CAROLINE OF BRUNSWICK holds too conspicuous a place in the history of the present times, not to excite the most lively interest in persons of every rank. The extraordinary vicissitudes experienced by this celebrated woman, and which even at this moment occupy the attention of all Europe, constitute an historical subject of the first importance.

When astonishing events occur to great personages, they usually form epochs in the annals of history. Such is the situation of the PRINCESS, who by the circumstances of her public and private life must be rendered an object of general curiosity, both to her contemporaries and posterity. The

various passages of her life are all of consequence; for it often happens, that events of little moment in themselves become important from the eminence of those personages to whom they relate.

The records of all times abound with memoirs and anecdotes of PRINCESSES who have distinguished themselves by their particular merits, but I believe no one ever deserved a more honourable place in the annals of history than the Princess of WALES, whether we regard her elevated rank or the memorable facts she has witnessed.

After the well known reverses which brought her character into question, her Royal Highness resolved to quit England and return to Brunswick. While there, she conceived the project of an extended tour; and it happened that a short time after the travelling mania seized me also, being at that time an epidemic among my countrymen. I freely confess, that I was chiefly induced to this resolution by an irresistible desire to follow the footsteps, and observe the conduct, of the Princess of WALES. I took so much interest in this employment, that I constituted myself a most strict and attentive observer of all her proceedings: nothing escaping me that could interest either the public or myself.

Moreover, setting my characteristic curiosity aside —a woman called to the throne of England, and celebrated equally for her misfortunes and elevation of soul,—a woman who knows how to excel in every thing, and who travels in foreign countries, forsaking the luxuries of a Court,—necessarily forms a great and interesting subject for the historian.

I knew her Royal Highness and her Court at London, being ignorant of nothing that was either said or thought there. Divers groundless opinions have been formed of her conduct, which have vanished in succession, leaving nothing constant but the attachment of the people of England to her person, and her own firmness and imperturbility in the delicate and perilous situation into which she was precipitated by a powerful cabal.

What I propose to communicate cannot, I think, be unwelcome to the public—that is to say, the substance of the notes which I have taken with so much care, and the result of my observations on the motives which determined her Royal Highness to quit the Court—on her travels, and the changes which have taken place in her suite,—on her domestic system,—on the persons by whom she is surrounded, and whom it has pleased her to distin-

guish in Italy,—and finally, on various anecdotes during her travels and her abode in the country last mentioned.

These points, which at present are either unknown or misrepresented, and relative to which the public are exceedingly anxious, may form, in some sort, the continuation of a history, rendered interesting even in trifles by its subject.

It will be the duty of an impartial writer to explain the circumstances which have led to the reforms in the household of her Royal Highness, and obliged her to adopt a system of circumspection in reference to the persons allowed to approach her; as also to distinguish what is true from what is false or exaggerated in the reports concerning her. Truth alone shall be presented to the English nation and to Europe, at whose irresistible voice all the idle rumours in circulation will cease, even those which are supported by prejudice and the spirit of party.

Attached neither to person nor to party, I am the friend of truth, and at once a censor and apologist, without projects and without passion. I am an Englishman; and after that, who will suspect me of adulation? I propose to myself, by well attested

facts, to establish a just opinion of her Royal Highness in regard to the various accidents which have befallen her, and to ground it faithfully on truth and circumstances.

Persons of high rank are uniformly the sport either of flattery or of calumny: a severe and impartial writer will despise both the one and the other. It is important, both for politics and morals, that the public and private lives of Princes, which serve as patterns for other people, be placed in open day, that flattery may add nothing, nor envy or malignity take any thing away, and that facts may not be altered or misrepresented by the spirit of party.

My arrival in Italy preceded that of Her Royal Highness by a few days, and I found the general mind there prejudiced against her. The incorrect opinions which prevailed apparently arose from past events. All this was very natural, and I was by no means surprised that the oscillations of opinion produced by a long suspence on a memorable occasion, should reach Italy. Acquainted with all that had passed in England, my interest and curiosity were redoubled, and I soon fathomed the extent of public

credulity, always disposed to slander on the slightest grounds.

Thus, people affected to believe that it was a prudent wish to avoid new troubles, which determined her Royal Highness to quit the Court; then the same step was attributed to the necessity of obeying a positive command. On her arrival, rumours were circulated unfavourable to her private life. Signs of levity and inconstancy were recognised, even in her most innocent pleasures. Her open affability was beneath her station and an outrage upon her rank. Her most considerate and benevolent generosity was termed blind profusion. A manner void of parade, and the simplicity inseparable from real dignity, were said to originate in indecency and caprice. It was pretended that she loved not the English; that she had dismissed them from her suite, and was inaccessible to their approach. She was accused of being surrounded by Italians, and of being improperly surrounded. This manner of reasoning and of concluding arose out of the similar impressions which a momentous accusation had spread throughout Europe. Stunned by so many false rumours relative to a Princess so distinguished

and so connected, I resolved to examine with critical severity all the facts and circumstances which gave birth to these opinions. Whether it condemns or justifies Her Royal Highness, I would have the truth alone established and made known to Europe. It is time that calumny, cabal, and the idle discourse of a light-minded public, should cease, and that a just opinion should be formed of a PRINCESS, who must occupy an important place in history—that she be represented as she is, and not as prejudice and unfounded scandal would make her appear.

Let her contemporaries judge with a knowledge of facts and with impartiality, and their unbiassed decision will form that of posterity.

It is quite certain that no absolute order or injurious motive would have been able to prevail upon the Princess of WALES to quit the Court. Respected by Government, beloved by the People, and thus justified in the eyes of all the world, neither pretence or violence could have laid a restraint on her inclination. Far more honourable motives led to the execution of a project which she had long premeditated; namely,—her own spontaneous will, seconded by that of the PRINCE, and approved by

Ministers. The following documents, which by a happy chance I find in my possession, will verify this statement incontestably.

Letter from Her Royal Highness the Princess of WALES *to Lord Liverpool, first Minister to the Prince Regent, dated Connaught House, 25th July,* 1814.

" The Princess of WALES requests Lord LIVERPOOL to lay before the PRINCE REGENT the contents of this letter.

" Actuated by the most urgent motive, that of restoring tranquillity to the PRINCE REGENT, as well as to secure the peace of mind of which she has been for so many years deprived, the Princess of WALES, after mature reflection, has resolved to return to the Continent. This resolution ought not to surprise the Ministers of the PRINCE REGENT, considering the trouble and disagreeable experience of the PRINCESS, for so long a time; and still more, after the indignity and mortification to which she has been exposed, by being withheld from receiving her nearest relations, and the most intimate friends of the late Duke of BRUNSWICK, her illustrious father.

" The PRINCESS is extremely anxious that the PRINCE REGENT should be informed of the motives, and clearly comprehend her past conduct as politically exhibited.—In exacting a justification from this noble nation,—her sole protection since the unfortunate indisposition of the KING,—she is to be understood as solicitous only to maintain her rights and her honour, which are dearer to her than life itself.

" The Princess of WALES would have undertaken her projected tour long before, if she had not been prevented by the breaking off the projected marriage of the Princess CHARLOTTE with the Prince of ORANGE. She could not resolve to leave her daughter without protection, at a period so critical. The PRINCE REGENT having planned to establish the new married couple at the Hague, the Princess CHARLOTTE, on that account principally, declined the match. Unwilling to prove any obstacle to future arrangement favourable to the happiness of her daughter, the Princess of WALES has at length resolved to return to Brunswick, her native country. She may afterwards travel into Italy and Greece, where she may probably be able to select an agreeable abode, and live in it for some years. The

PRINCESS flatters herself that the PRINCE REGENT will have no objection to this design.

" The Princess of WALES requests Lord LIVERPOOL to represent to the PRINCE REGENT, that she resigns Montague House, and the title of Ranger of Greenwich Park, in favour of her daughter, as also the house bequeathed to her by her mother.' The Princess of WALES hopes the PRINCE REGENT will grant this favour, the last she will solicit.

" The PRINCESS embraces this opportunity to explain the motives which have induced her to decline the grant of £50,000 voted to her by the nation in Parliament. She expresses her most lively acknowledgement to this liberal and generous nation for its willingness to grant her such a pension during life; but she has only taken £35,000 because as the gift was intended to support her in her proper rank, and to enable her to hold a Court as became the Wife of the PRINCE REGENT, the receipt of it would interfere with her views of travelling, and her purpose to quit England for a season. Such is the substance of her present communication to Lord LIVERPOOL, which the PRINCESS would have made before, but for the fear of producing new

debates in Parliament. She has therefore waited the rising of Parliament, and is now about to depart for Worthing, to embark, not intending to return previously to London.

" The Princess of WALES is happy to assure Lord LIVERPOOL that she will ever be ardently solicitous for the prosperity and glory of this generous nation."

Letter from the Princess of WALES *to Mr.* WHITBREAD, *and to his Friends, dated 25th July,* 1814.

" The Princess of WALES has the pleasure to inform, and frankly to avow to Mr. WHITBREAD, that she is about to take the most important step in her life. She has embraced the resolution of quitting this country for a time; and has written to Lord LIVERPOOL to immediately inform the PRINCE REGENT of her intention. The PRINCESS incloses a copy of this letter to Mr. WHITBREAD, to inform himself and friends of the plan of conduct which she has adopted.

" The PRINCESS is so persuaded of the well-known integrity of Mr. WHITBREAD and Mr. BROUGHAM, that she cannot doubt but *they*

would have proposed such a step, if motives of delicacy had not prevented them. The PRINCESS is deeply penetrated with gratitude for the attentions which they have shewn her, at all times and on all occasions. This kindness on their part has withheld her from asking their advice on the present occasion; in every other instance, she assures them she has always followed the suggestions of her advisers and friends, and conformed to their superior intelligence.

"Her conscience tells her, that her conduct is worthy of her character and of her sentiments, and will always remain so. She has had sufficient leisure to reflect maturely before she adopted her present resolution. People who know not the character of the PRINCESS may be disposed to believe, that she has been induced to adopt this measure in a moment of ill-humour; but she takes the Almighty to witness, that she has been intending to travel ever since 1806, although reasons, too long for explanation, have prevented her. No person possessed of pride and feeling could endure to be degraded below her rank in this kingdom, as Princess of WALES, or even as a simple individual, bear to be so hated by the SOVEREIGN,

as to be debarred from his presence both in public and in private. The Princess of WALES knows not how to support so much debasement and mortification. She cannot allow herself to be treated as a culprit by the PRINCE and his family, when her innocence has been acknowledged by Ministers and by Parliament, after an investigation which has done away the accusations of traitors and enemies.

" The PRINCESS, having obtained this public satisfaction, cannot in conscience remain a burthen to her friends any longer. Events are continually occurring, which oblige her zealous and generous advocates to step forward in her defence, and this devotion has even proved a source of disagreement between Mr. WHITBREAD and a part of his family. He cannot but remember that the PRINCESS has been the cause of this difference, and it is with a view to its removal that she takes the part which she announces.

" The Princess of WALES is deeply penetrated with the generosity of this brave nation, which after having taken so lively an interest in her misfortunes, and in her sufferings, as cruel as they are unjust, so willingly affords her the means of living

peaceably in future. She hopes that her gratitude, which will only cease with her existence, will be one day renewed in the Princess CHARLOTTE, and that her daughter will give proofs of it by her zeal for the glory and happiness of this Kingdom; by defending the rights of her people; and proving by her conduct, that great and powerful as she may be, she will not tyrannise over any one, merely because they have not the good fortune to please her.

"The Princess of WALES would probably not have departed so soon, had not the marriage of the Princess CHARLOTTE with the Prince of ORANGE been broken off at her own instance. Dear as her daughter is to her, she could not resolve to leave her without protection in a situation so critical. The PRINCESS, aware that the match was ardently desired by the people, wished neither to impede the happiness of the nation nor that of her daughter. On this account she is solicitous to depart at once, for it is pitiable to see a child rendered on all occasions a source of dispute between her parents.

"The Princess of WALES is assured that in future the Princess CHARLOTTE will be more happy and

tranquil, and she is led to make this sacrifice, that if she remains some time longer unmarried, there may be fewer obstacles to her appearance in public. Her Father the PRINCE REGENT may thus chuse the most suitable of her nearest relations to introduce her into society, that she may enjoy the pleasures belonging to her age, and become acquainted with the character of the most distinguished persons of the nation; of which knowledge, she has hitherto been deprived by means which she proceeds to detail.

"The Princess CHARLOTTE will the less feel the privation of her mother's society, as she has been deprived of it for the two last years. During that time, five or six months in succession have passed away without the mother being allowed to see her daughter. She has even been refused the consolation of receiving any of her letters, and thus her regret at leaving her is lessened; for, although living in the same capital, they were not allowed to speak, even when they met in their airings. Her daughter's coachman was forbidden to stop, and directed to act as if he knew not the carriage of the Princess of WALES. Thus to quit her will but be the grief of a day, whilst to remain

is to plant daggers in the bosoms both of mother and child. The PRINCESS cannot rest in a situation so unfortunate for herself, and so uneasy to others, and is sure that Mr. WHITBREAD and his friends will be affected by these considerations; that their sentiments will accord with her own, and that they will approve of her resolution.

"The PRINCESS, before she ends this long letter, is solicitous to explain to her advisers the most urgent reason for her quitting England, and to shew them that delicacy has obliged her to put herself under the protection of this great and generous nation, having no other refuge since the indisposition of the KING. How much has it cost her to make public this declaration—that is to say, that the PRINCE REGENT has been her most inveterate enemy, imposed upon by false accusers and enemies to her honour.

"That which renders her situation still more embarrassing is, that this generous nation has shewn more devotion towards herself than to its Ruler, who ought to be the blessing and glory of his people. The PRINCESS hopes, that when she has quitted England, the PRINCE REGENT will make public his conviction, that her conduct and

character have not merited reproach; and thereby regain that popularity, which is due to him on the part of this noble nation.

"The PRINCESS cannot end this letter without assuring Mr. WHITBREAD and his friends of the unalterable sentiments of lively gratitude and perfect esteem, that can only end with her life."

Letter of Mr. Whitbread to the Princess of Wales, the 1st of August, 1814.

"Mr. WHITBREAD assures her Royal Highness the Princess of WALES, that he has *not* been at all surprised at the resolution with which she has been pleased to acquaint him; it cannot but give him much pain to think that he will not be able to enjoy the amiable society of the PRINCESS for some time. Even in her absence, his zeal for her future happiness will be at all times, and in every place, his only object: he will prove it by his cares and his activity, and by his unalterable attachment, in contributing to the happiness of the Princess CHARLOTTE, whose integrity of character should suffice to form his motive.

"In concluding this letter, Mr. WHITBREAD only wishes to reiterate his sentiments of devotion,

and of zeal for her re-establishment in all the rights of the empire over which she is one day to reign.

"SAMUEL WHITBREAD."

Letter of Lord Liverpool to the Princess of Wales, the 28th of July, 1814.

"Lord LIVERPOOL has had the honour to receive the letter of Her ROYAL HIGHNESS. Having communicated it to the PRINCE REGENT, he has ordered him to inform Her ROYAL HIGHNESS that he can have no objection to the intentions of Her ROYAL HIGHNESS to effect the design which she announces to the PRINCE REGENT, of returning to her native country, to visit her brother, the Duke of BRUNSWICK, assuring her, that the PRINCE REGENT will never throw any obstacle in the way of her present or future intentions as to the place where she may wish to reside.

"The PRINCE REGENT leaves entirely to the liberty of Her ROYAL HIGHNESS to exercise her own discretion as to her abode in this country or on the continent, as it may be convenient to her.

"Lord LIVERPOOL is also commanded on the part of the PRINCE REGENT, to inform Her ROYAL,

HIGHNESS, that he will not throw any obstacles in the way of the arrangements of Her ROYAL HIGHNESS, whatever, they may be, respecting the house of Black-Heath, which belonged to the late Duchess of BRUNSWICK, or the rest of the private property of Her ROYAL HIGHNESS. But that for reasons, rather too long to explain, the PRINCE REGENT will not permit the Princess CHARLOTTE to be Ranger of Greenwich-Park, nor to occupy any of the houses at Black-Heath, which Her ROYAL HIGHNESS has hitherto occupied.

" Lord LIVERPOOL has also been enjoined, on the part of the PRINCE REGENT, before he closes the letter which he has the honour to send to Her ROYAL HIGHNESS, to inform her in relation to the two articles which Her ROYAL HIGHNESS has inserted in her letter concerning the rupture of the marriage of the Princess CHARLOTTE with the hereditary Prince of ORANGE, as well as to the reason for which the Allied Sovereigns did not, previously to their departure from England, pay their visit to Her ROYAL HIGHNESS, that, as to the first article, Lord LIVERPOOL is commanded by the PRINCE REGENT to inform Her ROYAL HIGHNESS, that the PRINCE REGENT is not persuaded that the private

considerations of the circumstances in which the PRINCESS is placed, can have been an obstacle to the marriage of the Princess CHARLOTTE.—As to the second article, Lord LIVERPOOL is also enjoined, on the part of the PRINCE REGENT, to signify to Her ROYAL HIGHNESS, that the PRINCE REGENT never opposed himself to the Allied Sovereigns making a visit to Her ROYAL HIGHNESS during their stay in London.

" Lord LIVERPOOL has the honour to be, with all esteem and the highest consideration.

" P. S. The PRINCE REGENT can make no difficulties on the subject of the directions which the PRINCESS has the intention of giving as to the house at Black-Heath; neither will the PRINCE REGENT oppose Her ROYAL HIGHNESS's retaining the apartments in the Palace of Kensington, in the same manner as she possessed them while in London, for the convenience of herself and suite."

These Letters reply of themselves to the false notions, to which ignorance and malignity have attributed the departure of Her ROYAL HIGHNESS from Court, and from England. After all that had passed, Her ROYAL HIGHNESS could not possibly

reside agreeably at a Court, where she must necessarily submit to caprices, arising out of a determined spirit of opposition on the part of the PRINCE; which might oppose obstacles to the happiness of the daughter, upon whom the misfortunes of the mother seemed too likely to accumulate. The necessity of being restored to that peace of mind, of which Her ROYAL HIGHNESS has been so long deprived, also required her departure; to which she was, at the same time, induced by a prudential delicacy. This determination was officially communicated to the PRINCE REGENT, who thought not of making any objection. I may add further, that the departure of Her ROYAL HIGHNESS much afflicted the people of England, who exhibited evident marks of regret. How could the PRINCESS live happily, when the most tender maternal love was cruelly opposed; and when neither herself nor the Princess CHARLOTTE was allowed to behave, the one as a mother, the other as a daughter?

Persons have pretended, and the false rumour still prevails, that in Italy her Royal Highness had offended all the English in her train. Her enemies wished to circulate an opinion, that she loved not the English; and that she sought to remove them

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from her Court, as watchful observers of her conduct, whom she had reason to fear: nothing is more easy than to answer such charges; for the justification of her Royal Highness, in this respect, rests on well-attested facts; and even should facts fail, the most revolting improbability will refute such imputations.

In truth, setting aside the sacred ties which attach a Princess of WALES to the English people, whose love and esteem, as their future Sovereign, she ought to cultivate; who, more than the Princess of WALES, can regard and appreciate a people, to whose representatives she owes the integrity of her reputation, and the greatest triumph that innocence ever obtained? She owes, and declares that she owes, entire attachment to the elevated character of the people of England; and her gratitude will be equal to her obligations.

The English persons who composed the suite of her Royal Highness when she quitted England, gradually disappeared. The particular circumstances of many of these individuals,—her intended travelling, which design she had divulged—the great events about to take place—all conspired to produce this desertion. Her Royal Highness

sought in vain to supply their places by other individuals of the same nation; they either declined, or would remain with her a short time only.

On the 9th August, 1814, the PRINCESS embarked at the seaport of Worthing, in an English frigate, called the Jason, to return by way of Hamburgh, to Brunswick. Lady CHARLOTTE LINDSEY, and Lady ELIZABETH FORBES, were her Maids of Honour. Mr. ST. LEGER was her Chamberlain; and she had also for Chamberlains, Mr. WILLIAM GELL and Mr. CRAVEN; her Equery was Captain HESS; her Physician, Dr. HOLLAND; Mr. SICARD, a German, was her Major-domo; Mr. JERONIMUS, a German, her Messenger; PHILIP CRAVEL, a German, her page; his wife an Englishwoman, was a domestic; and there were two Chambermaids, also Germans. There was no English man-servant, except a young Postillion, called CHARLES HARTOP, who at Naples was made her Coachman. The foregoing individuals composed the suite of the PRINCESS when she quitted England. Mr. ST. LEGER, being prevented by family affairs, and an ill state of health, from journeying further, only accompanied her Royal

Highness to Brunswick. Lady CHARLOTTE LINDSEY repaired to the Spa, either to join her Sister, Lady GLENBERVIE, or on account of her health. She rejoined the PRINCESS at Naples, who after four months abode in that town, quitted it, on account of the expence and the approaching political changes, and repaired, towards the end of March, to Genoa. Lady ELIZABETH FORBES, desiring to see her sister in England, returned there and left LADY CHARLOTTE LINDSEY with the PRINCESS. Mr. CRAVEN was obliged to return to Germany on family affairs, and in order to meet his mother, the Margravine of ANSPACH. Mr. WILLIAM GELL, being attacked by the gout, could not remain with the PRINCESS any longer; and asked for a few months leave of absence. Captain HESS was obliged to rejoin his Regiment, in consequence of war being resumed. The PRINCESS finding herself without an English Chamberlain, wrote to Mr. ST. LEGER to join her at Genoa, with his family; at the same time offering the post of Maid of Honour to his daughter. Her Royal Highness dispatched many letters to press this arrangement, but he declined, alleging his ill health as the reason. The PRINCESS then offered a place

to Sir HUMPHRY and Lady DAVY, who were at Naples; but they also refused, pleading the different purpose of their travelling. From the same motives of health, Mr. WILLIAM ROSE, the brother of the English Minister at Berlin, refused to join her Royal Highness. Mr. DAVENPORT also refused, saying that he must return to England. In the same way, Mr. HARTOP, cousin to Mr. BROUGHAM, set out for England, to see his family. At Naples Her Royal Highness was obliged to part with Dr. HOLLAND; with Mr. NORTH, brother of Lady CHARLOTTE LINDSEY; with Mrs. FALCONET, the wife of her banker, who wished to visit her children in Switzerland. Mr. NORTH and Lady CHARLOTTE LINDSEY left the PRINCESS at Leghorn, to return to their parents in England. At Genoa, the PRINCESS found LADY GLENBERVIE, her former Lady of Honour, with her Lord, who remained with the PRINCESS seven weeks. The PRINCESS sent for CAPTAIN HANNAM from England, to be her private Secretary, who joined her at Genoa, and still forms a part of her establishment. The Clorinda frigate brought Lady CHARLOTTE CAMPBELL and family, consisting of six young Ladies, to Genoa from Nice. The PRINCESS en-

gaged a lodging for them and their Governess, at her own expense, while Lady CHARLOTTE remained with her at her Palace.

When the PRINCESS departed for Milan, the above family accompanied her, her Royal Highness paying the expences of their journey and table. Some weeks passed away, when Lady CHARLOTTE received a letter from her cousin, Mrs. DAMER; and departed to join her at Lausanne.

Lady CHARLOTTE CAMPBELL, hoping to become the heir of her cousin, to whom she was moreover under many obligations, and leaving the PRINCESS suddenly, Her Royal Highness offered to take her eldest daughter as a Maid of Honour;—she refused, which was accounted for by the young lady's marriage a few months afterwards, to Sir WILLIAM CUMMING. The PRINCESS was then in a new embarrassment to obtain an English Lady, always solicitous to have English about her. She therefore made similar propositions to Lord and Lady MALPAS, then at Milan; but they were rejected. Lord CHOLMONDELEY gained the confidence of the REGENT many years ago, by his rare virtues and accomplishments. His son, Lord MALPAS, less careful of money, had

shewn sufficient energy two years before to refuse figuring as one of the ZOILUSSES of the Court. It was on this account, and not to offend his father, or the PRINCE REGENT, that he declined accepting the offer of the PRINCESS.

After so many desertions and refusals on the part of the English, Her ROYAL HIGHNESS saw herself, under the necessity of forming a Court of Italians.

The persons whom I have named, and who all survive, form in themselves a proof of the truths which I have advanced; and no additional justification is necessary. Her ROYAL HIGHNESS departed from England with a Court composed almost entirely of English; by whom she was gradually forsaken. She sought by every possible means to replace them by others of the same country; but owing to pretexts of ill health, fears, real or pretended, of long journies; homesickness; the desire of seeing friends and relations; and other motives, sincere or otherwise; the PRINCESS saw herself as it were deserted and alone. Calumny, which in spite of notorious facts would represent Her ROYAL HIGHNESS as the cause of the absence of the English, ought then to be silent; and not seek to diffuse

injurious suspicions under new forms, to have it believed, that antipathy on the part of Her ROYAL HIGHNESS; a wish to remove impertinent spies; or the little esteem entertained for her by the English; induced her to send them all away from her Court.

Facts, a sort of proof which is always the most decisive, sufficiently answer the two first of these defamatory suppositions; and with respect to the third, it is absurd. Can it be conceived that the English have ceased to love and esteem on the Continent, a PRINCESS, who in England obtained the suffrages of the whole nation? What then can be the cause of this removal of the English from her Court? It has been already remarked—motives of a personal nature, on the part of the individuals who composed her suite; to which must be added, as the greatest of all, the fear of incurring disregard at the Court of London; a fear but too well-founded, if the respective past and present situation of the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES be considered. It cannot be doubted, that it is on this account so few of the English who visit Italy, pay their respects to her ROYAL HIGHNESS. Conscious of the unfavourable disposition of the PRINCE

REGENT, they are fearful of the dangers, by no means chimerical, which they may incur by the most simple mark of attention to the PRINCESS.

The PRINCESS has seen the motive of this reserve, and has not been disposed to resent it; on the contrary, she has thought it her duty to receive but a small number of those who presented themselves. She could calculate with confidence upon those who supported the national character; but such was not the case with all the English; and she found herself under the distressing necessity of regarding some of them as hired spies. Her suspicions, unfortunately, were too well realized.

Her ROYAL HIGHNESS sought to have a Court, even in Italy; but the English of quality seemed anxious to avoid, at least they shewed themselves indifferent, or assumed a merit from attending it. She therefore surrounded herself with Italians; and it must be confessed to their honour, she has found among them faithful friends and servants; not an instance of treachery having occurred even among the meanest of the domestics.

The Court at present is composed of the following persons:—

The Countess OLDI, of Cremona, a lady respectable for her qualities and misfortunes, has

been for a long time Lady of Honour to her Royal Highness.

Dr. MOCHETTI, of Como, formerly Professor of Botany, Agriculture, and Natural History, the author of many esteemed productions, forming part of the records of various Academies, of which he is a member, has the honour to be her Physician. This gentleman is well known to the republic of letters, by his skill as a Physician; and his name, which is celebrated in Italy, is not unknown to foreigners. He attended her Royal Highness on a part of her Travels.

Mr. ROBERT HANNAM, already mentioned, Knight of the order of Caroline, and a Lieutenant in the Navy, came from England at the invitation of Her Royal Highness. He yet attends her as Private Secretary; and is a brave man, of an excellent character, and elevated principles.

The Chevalier CHIAVINI, of a noble and opulent family of Cremona, is first Equerry to her Royal Highness. He is as estimable for his integrity of character and cultivation of mind, as for his noble manners.

The young M. GUILLAUME, Knight of Jerusalem, and of Saint Caroline, is also [illegible] Equerry.

Mr. LOUIS PERGAMI presides over her household.

Mr. Vallotti Pergami, formerly Under Prefect at Cremona, is Comptroller of Disbursement.

" Her Royal Highness honours with her particular confidence the Chevalier Tomassia, Prefect of a Department under the late Government of Italy. His intimate knowledge of the belles-lettres, of philosophy, of politics, statistics, and public economy, are well known in Italy, by various useful works, which have given him a distinguished place among learned men. He thus merits all the esteem and consideration with which he is honoured by her Royal Highness; as do also the distinguished Professors, Count Volta, and M. Configliachi. In the same manner, M. Cavelletti, formerly Equerry to the Emperor Napoleon, and the Chevalier Vassalli, persons of consideration, have frequently the honour to attend the Court of her Royal Highness.

Her Law Adviser is the Advocate, M. Joseph Marocci, of Milan; well known in his profession.

Lastly, M. the Chevalier (of Malta) Barthelemy Pergami, is employed by her Royal Highness as her first Chamberlain. Public slander has been incessantly occupied in regard to this gentleman; and this is not wonderful, after so brilliant and

rapid a career; for envy cannot bear the good fortune which is denied to itself. It is proper here to rectify public opinion, on the subject of so many injurious rumours and fabrications, and to render justice where it is due.

It is not from the mire, as many busy and ignorant people pretend, that her Royal Highness has exalted M. Barthelemy Pergami; his family was respectable and formerly rich. The honourable marriages of his three sisters prove this truth. The first is married to Count Oldi, the second to M. Severgrini, of an ancient family at Cremona, and the third, with M. Martini de Lodi, brother of the Ex-Secretary-General of the captaincy of Padua, when commanded by his Excellency the Baron de Goez. Great domestic misfortunes had reduced this respectable family to poverty. The person under consideration, soaring beyond his bad fortune, and recollecting the past honourable condition of his family, embraced a military career, and was attached to the Etat-Major of the troops commanded by his Excellency the General Count Pino, in the campaigns of 1812, 1813, 1814, as attested by the following declaration of General-major Galimberti:—

"I declare, that M. Le Baron BARTHELEMY PERGAMI of Cremona, Knight of Malta, has served in the Etat-Major of the troops commanded by his Excellency Count PINO, Lieutenant-General, to whom I was chief of the Etat-Major in the late campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814.

"Le General-Major GALIMBERTI.

"Dated Milan, Nov. 1, 1816.

"Seen and certified by me, Lieut.-General Count PINO."

M. PERGAMI, it is well known, received an offer of the brevet rank of captain from the unfortunate JOACHIM, King of Naples, which he refused, in order to remain in the service of her Royal Highness.

What then is there to be astonished at, and what has silly and envious slander to observe? Her Royal Highness has followed the example of great princes, who elevate to fortune and to honours obscure individuals of merit inferior to that of M. PERGAMI. Her Royal Highness, considering the condition of a most respectable family in misfortune, the education of this loyal man, his fidelity, his zeal for her service, and his military services, was interested in his favour. Her Royal Highness, not ignorant of the reverses which he

had experienced, in recompence of his tried fidelity and devotion, raised him from a courier to the rank of equerry, since to that of chamberlain, and procured him a barony in Sicily. She also decorated him with several Orders of Knighthood, proportioning all these benefits and honours to repeated marks of attachment to her person, particularly in the long and fatiguing journies undertaken by Her Royal Highness.

What is there strange or marvellous in all this? What improper in the conduct of Her Royal Highness? She has relieved an unfortunate man, and restored a worthy family to its ancient respectability. She has rewarded services, fidelity, and zeal. She has made a compensation for the dangers and hardships of a long and fatiguing tour. Is not an honest, loyal, and firm character of equal value with high hereditary nobility, where honours are frequently unmerited? This gentleman deserves his singular good fortune; for, by the equanimity with which he bears greatness, does he not show a high-born soul, designed by nature for an exalted destiny?

Firm in my principle of only consulting and concluding from facts, I have presented a picture,

or a species of biography, of the persons who compose the court of Her Royal Highness.

At present the order of my ideas and progressive observations lead me to speak of the Court of Her Royal Highness, and of her private life. A person of rank, worthy of credit, a judicious and impartial observer, who frequents the casimo of Her Royal Highness, where he is always welcome, will serve me as an infallible guide in the notices which I present to the public concerning the Princess's life and the order of her house.

Her Royal Highness purchased of the Countess Pino a pleasant casimo, upon the bank of the Lake of Como, at a short distance from that city. A delicious climate, the surrounding country varied and beautiful; a house, the front of which is directly upon the lake, gardens which seem almost suspended in the air, form altogether a scene of enchantment. Her Royal Highness had an avenue of trees planted at her own expense, of nearly two miles in length, reaching from Como to her house. Generous and splendid in her ideas, she formed of the house of a private individual a royal palace; peace, order, and harmony reigned in her family; it could scarcely be believed that it was

the court of a great Princess. Many persons were astonished that she did not receive the nobility of the neighbouring town; but Her Royal Highness, who by principle does not love etiquette, who wishes to be at liberty, and whose mode of life is simple, almost monotonous, never sought the society of any noble; at the same time, those who were presented to her were never ill received.

She is accessible to all, she is affable, in her there is no affectation or caprice, she is mild towards every body; she knows not how to be a great Princess, except in doing good. Who would believe, nevertheless, that even at Como, there, where a part of her money was circulated, and where, more than in any other place, her beneficence and generosity were exerted—who would believe, I say, that even in this town unworthy stories of her were handed about, whence they made their way more extensively; that as much ill was spoken of her as she did good to the inhabitants. If my countrymen read these memoirs, they will themselves attest the truth of what I assert, they will say, that the Princess was in Italy what she was in London and at the Court. There are not wanting princes who are extolled for their goodness and

popularity; but in them, let us say it without circumlocution, it is rather the effect of policy than a natural quality, since, according to them, this might derogate from their dignity. Her Royal Highness is always the same at all times and in all circumstances; the idea of her greatness never betrays her; she is in principle, in her heart, what perhaps many others are only upon calculation and reflection.

A society of persons of probity and select, though not composed of the great; a table where gaiety presided, music, dramatic performances in her own private theatre, walking, riding on horseback or in the carriage, or rowing in a gondola, these were the innocent pleasures which she enjoyed tranquilly at her casimo, quitting it rarely, indeed scarcely ever, for the bustle of the town.

The Italians have remarked in the Princess of Wales a cultivated mind, a ready and sure judgment, a brilliant imagination, an unvaried gaiety in all her movements and in her conversation; her greatness detracts nothing from the lively interest which her conversation inspires.

I am not ignorant that all sorts of falshoods are circulated of her; but all ought to disappear before

the evidence of facts, and the unanimous accord of a thousand witnesses. I could cite an infinite series of her good deeds, but the delicate silence of the benefactress imposes it upon me as a duty not to mention them. The following fact is however too notorious not to be inserted here. A house at Como being on fire, Her Royal Highness immediately sent twelve hundred livres for the assistance of the unfortunate victims who suffered by it. I rejoice to see that the great of my nation carry with them every where that generosity, that spirit of philanthropy, for which they are so distinguished. This is not a frivolous vanity, this is not mere boasting; it is a true necessity of the heart, and the least painful duty enjoined them by their system of morals.

This picture may perhaps appear to those who are little instructed on the subject, or who are prejudiced, partial and exaggerated; but a picture drawn from attested facts and supported by the testimony of a thousand ocular witnesses cannot be suspected except by those who, like Malebranche, will not apply their eyes to the telescope that they may not see the spots in the sun.

Her Royal Highness being abandoned by the English who composed her court, not having been able to replace them by others of the same nation, finding herself thus insulated, formed an Italian Court. The Marquis Counsellor Ghisglieri recommended several ladies to her acquaintance; he it was who introduced to her the Countess of Oldi, a lady of great merit. In the month of June, 1815, Dr. Holland also quitted the Princess, to return to England, there to publish his travels and to see his aged father.

It was a short time after that an infamous plot was formed against the Princess of Wales, the high origin of which it is not difficult to guess. Mr. William Burrell, the son of a person of great distinction in England, was at Milan at the same time with the Princess. Always disposed to have English about her, she proposed his remaining with her some months; he consequently accompanied Her Royal Highness in her journey to Mantua, Bologna, Ferrara, and Venice, but not being disposed, on account of his health, to undertake a long voyage by sea, he left the Princess at Como in the month of August, at the house of the Marchioness Villani, in the Borgo

Vico. One of his servants, named White, set himself about circulating ridiculous and exaggerated stories of what passed in the house of Her Royal Highness. Mr. Burrell went to Brussels; and it was at the great inn in that city that White told these stories of the Princess, in the most scandalous and indecent manner, to the servants of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, who were there in their way to England. These tales of the servant were related to the Court of Pall Mall, and this gave the idea of sending Lord Charles Stuart, brother to Lord Castlereagh, to Milan. Lord Charles, according to his duty, never made himself known to Her Royal Highness, but formed a strict friendship with the Baron d'Omptedat, a Chevalier of Hanover, and formerly ambassador from Jerome Napoleon, King of Westphalia, to the Court of Vienna. The Baron carried about with him in Italy a mortal chagrin from his disgrace; led on by promises he degraded himself to the infamous trade of a spy and set about watching the conduct of the Princess very narrowly. Lord Castlereagh, Minister of the Cabinet of London, and confidant to the Prince Regent, seconded these plots and cabals, which date from the month of

September, 1815. At this time her Royal Highness was ready to set out upon the journey she had undertaken.

Her Royal Highness shuddered when, at her return to Milan, she learned from the police that she was surrounded by spies in her own house. The Baron d'Ompteda, who was at their head, had, during the absence of the Princess, endeavoured to corrupt some of the people in her service. They, however, all rejected with horror the proposals and promises which he made them, with tenders of money, to engage them in his enterprise, which had for its object to outrage the honour and reputation of the Princess. Not one of the Italians were base and treacherous enough to be seduced by him; Maurice Crede, a German, alone yielded to the temptation. He undertook to introduce the Baron d'Ompteda into the Princess's apartment by means of false keys, and it was by a very fortunate concurrence of circumstances that the plot was discovered. Her Royal Highness took the precaution of dismissing Crede, under the veil of an amorous intrigue in which he had been detected with Annette, a German, one of her waiting women. In hopes of regaining his place he revealed the whole

affair; we shall transcribe here the declaration which he made in writing, and which he sent in the form of a letter to the Chevalier Tamassia to whose good offices he recommended himself to be re-admitted into the Princess's favour.

" MONSIEUR LE CHEVALIER,

" I address myself to you, Sir, to obtain the greatest of favours, for which I shall be eternally grateful. I was yesterday dismissed from the service of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, for having intrigued with her waiting-woman, Annette. This event, which has thrown me into the utmost consternation, has awakened in my heart a remorse which had agitated me for some time, and which I feel a necessity of imparting to you, in the hope that you may interest yourself for me, and get me to be received again into Her Royal Highness's service.

" I must then confess that I merit my disgrace, since I suffered myself to be seduced by a certain Baron, M. d'Ompteda, to betray the best of mistresses, and the most generous of Princesses.

" It is about a year ago, or about a month before the departure of the Princess, that this Baron

was to take all possible steps, through the intervention of a certain Ambrose Cesati, who came to Como to discover the place where my mistress slept, and to endeavour to procure false keys of her apartment. I persisted for some time in refusing to have any concern in this plot, but at length the Baron's threats, who told me I was a ruined man if I did not listen to him, together with the money he offered me from time to time, corrupted me, and I was weak enough to accept the commission, although fully persuaded that there was no foundation whatever for the Baron's infamous suspicions.

"I must say nevertheless, with the utmost sincerity, that the guilt of my conduct went no farther than answering the questions put to me by d'Ompteda in the conferences I had with him, in which he interrogated me closely upon the situation of the different apartments in the Palace, as well as concerning the persons who were about the Princess.

"This, sir, is my confession; in making it my heart is eased of a weight by which it was oppressed. I address myself to a man already estimable for his virtues, and who ought to feel commiseration for human weakness; whom I therefore sup-

plicate to obtain my pardon from the Princess, and not to forsake me at this moment of calamity.

"Have pity, Sir, upon an unfortunate man, who, knowing his fault, seeks to repair it by repentance, hoping thus to be enabled, through your aid, to return to the path of honour. On you, sir, I place my whole reliance.

"I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

"MAURICE CREDE."

"*Como, November 3d,* 1816."

Her Royal Highness judged it proper to inform the Governor, Count Saurau, of what had passed, who immediately banished the Baron Ompteda from the states of his Majesty the Emperor. The brave English officer, Mr. Hannam, private secretary to the Princess, shocked at the Baron's baseness, challenged him to a duel; but the latter by different pretences, and by delays, seemed, like a coward, to laugh at the challenge, fixing by turns all the four quarters of the world as the place for the rencounter.

This sad event justifies but too much the system of circumspection which Her Royal Highness thought proper to adopt with respect to the English, the Germans, and others who might be

about her. Under such circumstances, prudence demands that she does not allow any English or foreigners, but those who are known to her, access to her house. Is it not, besides, a great indignity that they should seek thus to watch the actions of a Princess, through the base medium of the most infamous spyism? Her conduct, frank and without mystery, is above all reproach; of this those who have the honour of being about her are the faithful witnesses.

After this fatal affair, Her Royal Highness cannot but suspect every one who is unknown to her of being a traitor, and her mind, naturally so frank and confiding, must suffer extremely by such circumspection; she does not, however, deny access to any body, but she would avoid being the object of those scandalous stories, of that calumny, of the spyism, of which she has already been the victim. The events which have taken place give her reason to apprehend even darker conduct towards her than being surrounded by spies. The eagerness of the Baron Ompteda to know the situation of her chamber, and to procure false keys of it, furnish ground for suspicions yet more terrible. But let us draw a veil over this; there are hidden causes yet enveloped

under the shades of mystery, of which, for the reputation of others, we had rather be ignorant.

A fact which took place at Genoa bears all the impression of an intent to murder rather than merely to rob. Some individuals armed introduced themselves during the night into the Princess's house, and even penetrated so far as to her bed-chamber. The noise they made awoke her faithful servant Theodore Majocchi, who fired at and endeavoured to seize them; it remains still unknown who these people might be, or what might be their intention.

Let us recur to another thing. One day last summer I was at the country house of one of my friends, Mr. B...., not far from Milan. The conversation turned upon the Princess of Wales, and we speculated upon the part of Barbary or Greece in which she might be at that moment. One of the company said, with an air of great importance, as if he had been the sole possessor of something very choice and rare, that he had in his hands a pamphlet entitled, *Letters of the Princess of Wales*, which had been published in London some years before. This made me smile, without being aware of it, which strongly

excited the curiosity of the company. It was very natural that they, in consequence should ask me whether I knew these letters, and what was my opinion of them. This only farther excited my risibility; and at length I said, that the miserable production in question had been well known in England for a long time; and that the English considered it of just as much value as the Italians considered an old almanack. This beginning appeared very strange to some of the company, which I perceiving, proceeded thus:

"You must know, my friends, that the liberty of writing and printing in England, now almost degenerated into licentiousness, is such, that an author does not always write from the noble desire of publishing useful truths, but rather from motives of interest, to get what he can. Any one who knows how to string two ideas together, so as to produce something ridiculous and satirical, forms immediately from the offspring of his fancy and his caprices a trade more or less lucrative, according to the circumstances under which he writes. The case is not the same in Italy; there a book has the public voice in its favour only according to the true or useful matter which it contains. In England

where they are inundated every day with publications of every kind, where they know that the author's aim is to get himself bread rather than honour, little attention is paid to this deluge of pamphlets, of memoirs, of anecdotes, of novels, and the like absurdities; truth is not a quality expected in these sort of works. Nobody, in consequence, gives himself the trouble of refuting the petty productions. Whatever may be the ridiculous fictions, the romantic thoughts, or the indecencies with which the letters abound, never would any Englishman have thought of taking the trouble of answering them; upon the testimony of the title-page alone such sort of works are at once judged and condemned. The authors of them are perfectly well known to be people in want, with few scruples on the score of morality; impudent wretches, who, from their incapacity to pay their debts, end commonly in being shut up in a prison called the *King's Bench*. The author of the work in question, Mr. Asti, is well known for other productions of a similar description, and was shut up in this very prison for a libel which he published against the Marquis of Lansdown.

Upon the Continent the title of a work gives it currency; when an author's name appears to it they believe that he is really the author. Thus, because these letters are stated to have been written by the Princess, it is considered as the truth. But this is a kind of good faith which we English have not, and cannot have. I declare to you then, Gentlemen, that no Englishman would throw away his time in demonstrating that these letters are nothing but fictions from one end to the other,—a nursery of falsehoods. It suffices for me to advertise you of this, that you, like ourselves, may be upon your guard against such books.—My harangue seemed to satisfy them; they cast an eye over the letters, I made some observations, and they ended by throwing the book aside.

Her Royal Highness has been hitherto the sport of the most absurd rumours; indifferent, however, as to all that can be put forth with regard to her, she scarcely ever bestows a thought upon them. To be convinced to what a point malignity and inconsistency can be carried, I have just learnt from the heart of Italy that it is reported she is about to turn Roman Catholic. The attentions shewn her by the Pope, and those which she paid

him in return, with the wish she expressed of remaining some time at Rome, was a sufficient foundation on which to graft such an absurdity, and make it pass as a truth. Perhaps the authors of the tale had the intention of preventing her going to Rome, the reason for which it would be difficult to discover. The late Duke of Gloucester, brother to the King of England, resided for several years at Rome, and the present Duke was born there; the same thing was therefore said of him, and the same has equally been said of Prince Augustus, the Duke of Sussex, sixth son to the King of England. This logic is however only exercised with regard to the Royal Family; would it not seem as if the right of residing at Rome was contested in the case of this family alone.

Her Royal Highness, at her return from her travels, was made the subject of general conversation; the journals had said little or nothing of her during her absence; but after her arrival they talked of her but too much, and in too great a variety of ways. Impatient to learn the particulars of so long a journey, and into countries so remote, I had recourse to one of her train, that is to say, her first equerry, the Chevalier Schiavini, who had

kept a very ample journal. He was so obliging as to let me have the perusal of it, and I must say that my curiosity was abundantly gratified. I learnt from it that her Royal Highness went from Genoa to the Island of Elba, and thence to Sicily, where she visited the principal towns. From Sicily she proceeded to Barbary, then to Palestine and Jerusalem; she saw Carthage, Utica, Athens; she went to Malta; she admired the beautiful women of Milo in the Archipelago; she admired the Temple of Theseus at Athens, still almost entire; she mounted the tribune of Demosthenes and of Eochines; she examined all the famous ruins of the cherished city of Minerva; contemplated the tombs of Pericles and of Thrasibulus; regarded with a timid eye the Temple of the Furies where Œdipus died: she visited the tomb of the celebrated Antiope the Amazon, wife to Theseus, and passing on to Corinth, examined the temple of Neptune; from thence she proceeded to Constantinople. After passing the islands of Zia, Andros, Negropont, and the famous Tenedos, she landed at Troy to examine its last vestiges; she crossed the Scamander; saw the tower of Hero upon the Hellespont, passed on to Mitylene, and thence to

Scio, where she saw the place that Homer occupied with his school. She next passed on to Samos, to Ephesus, to Cyprus, to St. Jean d'Acre, to Nazareth, after having seen Mount Carmel; to Jerusalem, where she admired the Holy Sepulchre and the Temple of Solomon, now converted into a mosque; afterwards she visited Bethlehem, the Mount of Olives, the river Jordan, Jaffa, and thence proceeded by Rhodes and Syracuse to Naples: from thence to the now famous town of Pizzo, to Terracina, and to Rome. All this, however, interested me little; a thousand travellers have gone over these countries, and we have abundant accounts of them; what I was solicitous to know was the reception her Royal Highness met with on the part of the various governments whither her course had been directed, what instruction she had received from her travels, and what figure she made in these countries. Her reception on the part of the Barbary governments every where corresponded with her elevated rank, but she attracted the general homage much more by her personal qualities than the eminence of her station.

With the assistance of several learned antiquarians, she made a collection of precious remains of

antiquity, sparing nothing in the pursuit of an object so noble and so useful. But what I am the most anxious to make known, and I mention them with transport, is a series of acts of generosity which have left every where the highest idea of her heart and disposition. An Englishman ought not to observe silence upon whatever may enhance the glory of his Princes; he ought to raise up and bring forth into day such objects as might be lost in the distance, or might be concealed by modesty.

Her Royal Highness, during the time that she was at Agosta, in Sicily, distributed every day with her own hands, and through the hands of others, sums of money among the poor; at Tunis she obtained the liberty of several slaves, and paid the debts of one of them. She gave to the new academy at Athens five hundred of the pieces called colonnates, and she allows two hundred annually to the same academy, paid through the hands of the banker Scaramanzo, at Constantinople; all those who were in prison for debt at Athens were liberated by her, for which she paid seven hundred pieces into the hands of the Governor, and she gave two hundred pieces to a poor and numerous Roman family, resident in that city. At Constan-

tinople, she gave a poor Frenchman two hundred colonnates, and distributed her benefits almost in every corner of that city. To the conventual fathers of Jerusalem, she gave five hundred pieces, and settled on them two hundred annually, to be received from the banker above-named. Finally she distributed at Rome two hundred pieces to the poor of that city.

Such benefactions in distant countries could not be given from motives of vanity; they must be the pure effusions of a benevolent heart, which has no other object but to satisfy itself; the persons, the places, the time, remove every suspicion of any different motive in such acts of the most enlightened generosity.

Many other facts, not less interesting, could I lay before the public; I could descant upon other objects which I have seen and verified myself, but the purpose of this journal is only to rectify the public opinion upon a subject of the greatest importance to the reputation of Her Royal Highness, and that by the aid only of facts the most strongly attested, and information the most deserving of credit. This end I think I have attained in publishing these memoirs; nor can I fear objection.

of any kind, for reasoning can never stand against facts; happy shall I be if the public shall learn to judge Her Royal Highness impartially and without prejudice, above all as to what concerns some of the most important circumstances of her life. I take credit to myself, that in respecting truth I have vindicated Her Royal Highness's honour and reputation.

I know that the Princess is writing her Memoirs, with the intention of publishing them in due time. They will throw great light upon many facts, respecting which at present no judgment can be formed from want of information. How impatient am I to read these memoirs!—The impatience of knowing the truth respecting great events which concern persons of high rank is surely very natural to every man of sense.

THE END.

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